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(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING TRANSMIT CIRCUITRY IN A WIDE BAND CDMA NETWORK**

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H04B 7/00 (2006.01)
H04Q 11/12 (2006.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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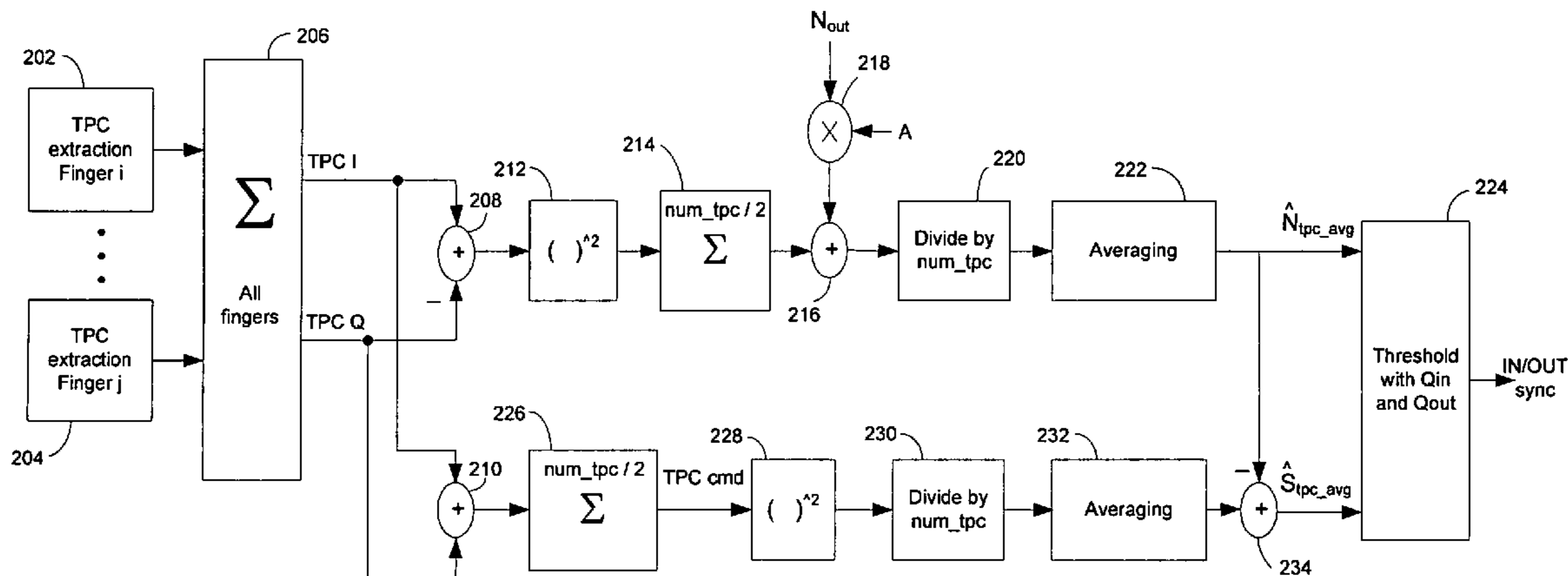
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and system for determining synchronization status in a wide band CDMA (WCDMA) network may comprise calculating a signal to noise ratio (SNR) of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) based on a plurality of transmit power control (TPC) bits received via the downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH), wherein the value of at least one of the plurality of TPC bits is not known when at least one of the plurality of TPC bits is received. The transmit circuitry may be controlled based on the calculated signal to noise ratio. The transmit circuitry may be disabled if the calculated SNR of the plurality of TPC bits is below a first channel threshold. The transmit circuitry may be enabled if the calculated SNR of the plurality of TPC bits is above a second channel threshold.

16 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



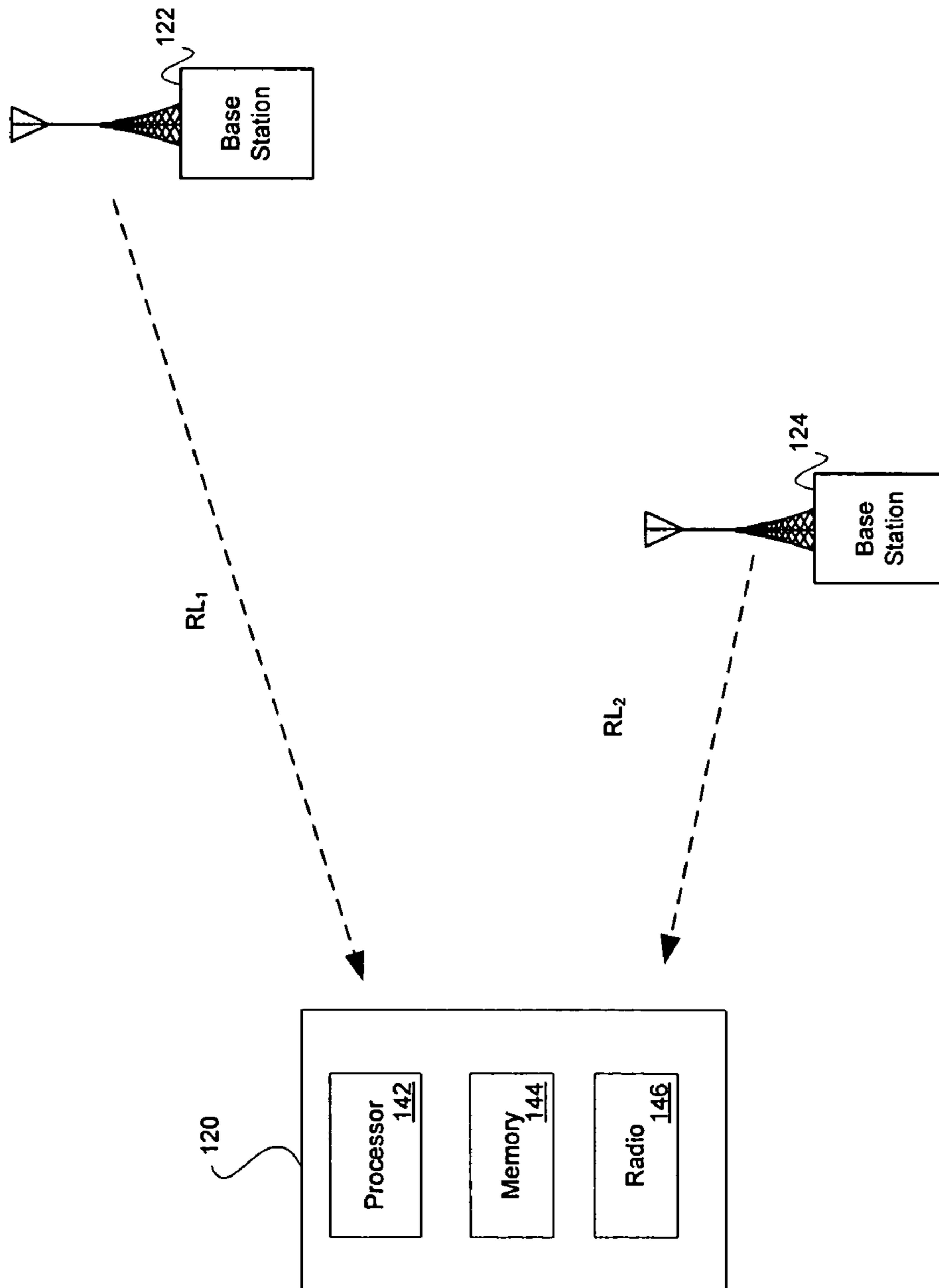


FIG. 1A

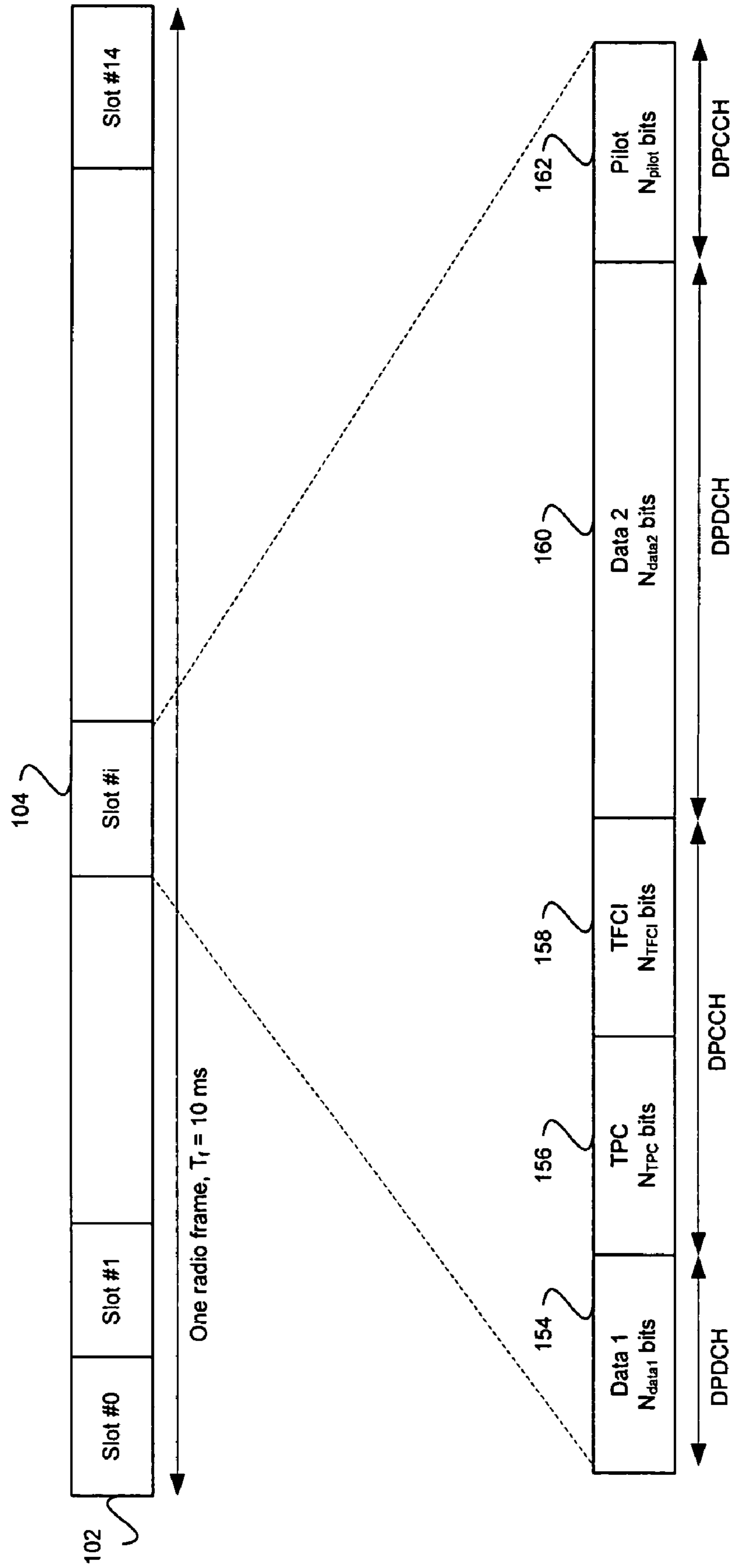


FIG. 1B

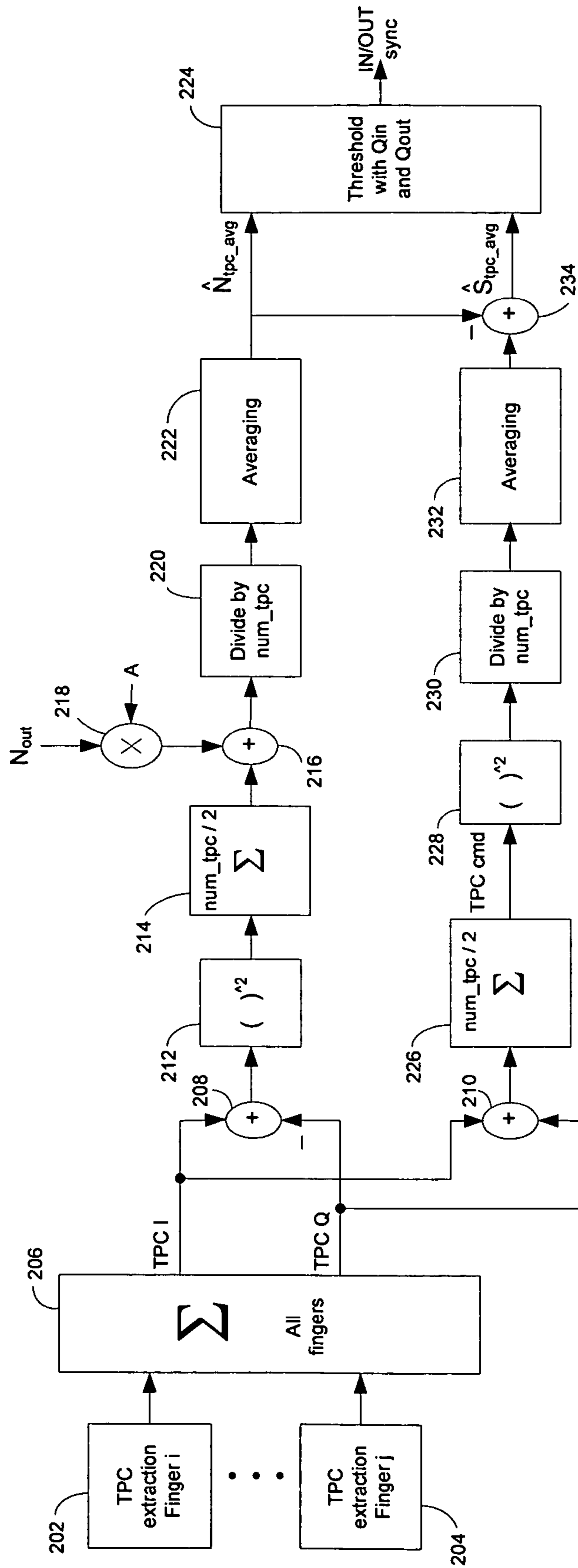


FIG. 2

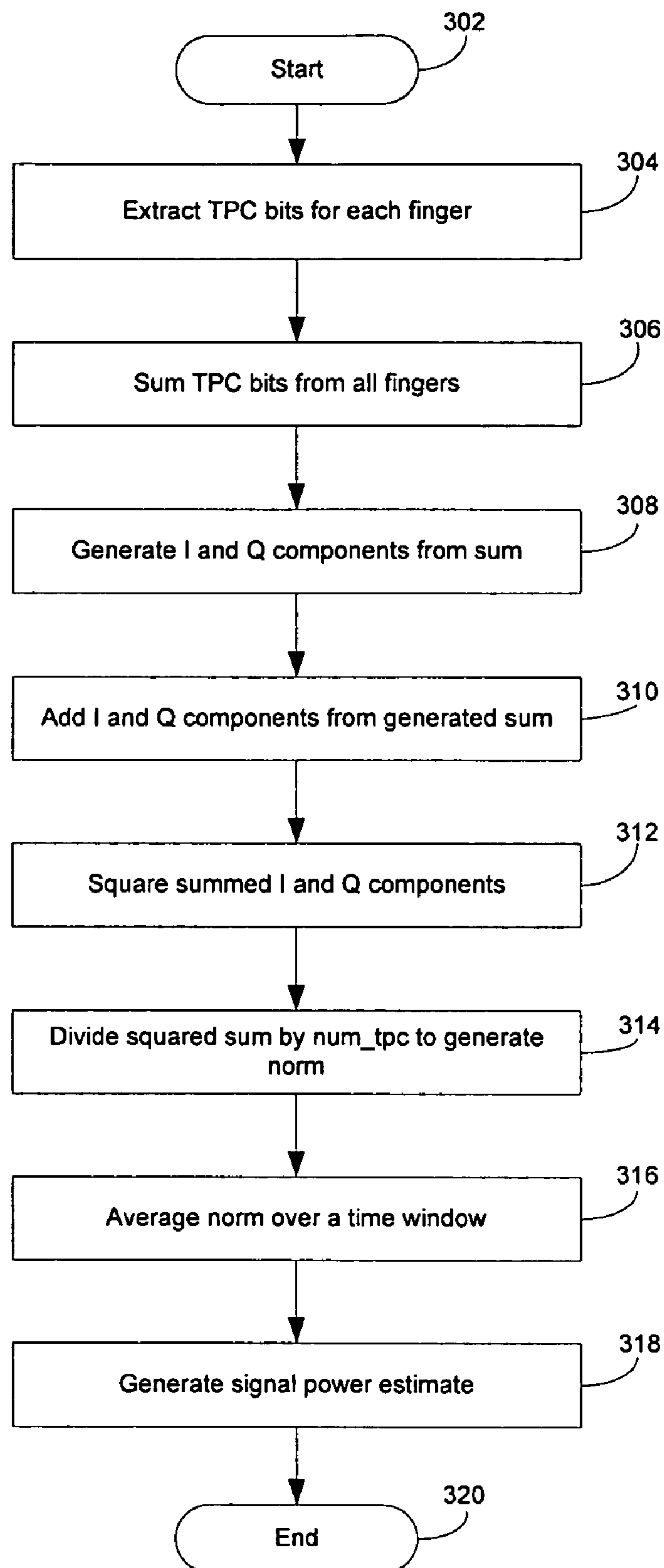


FIG. 3

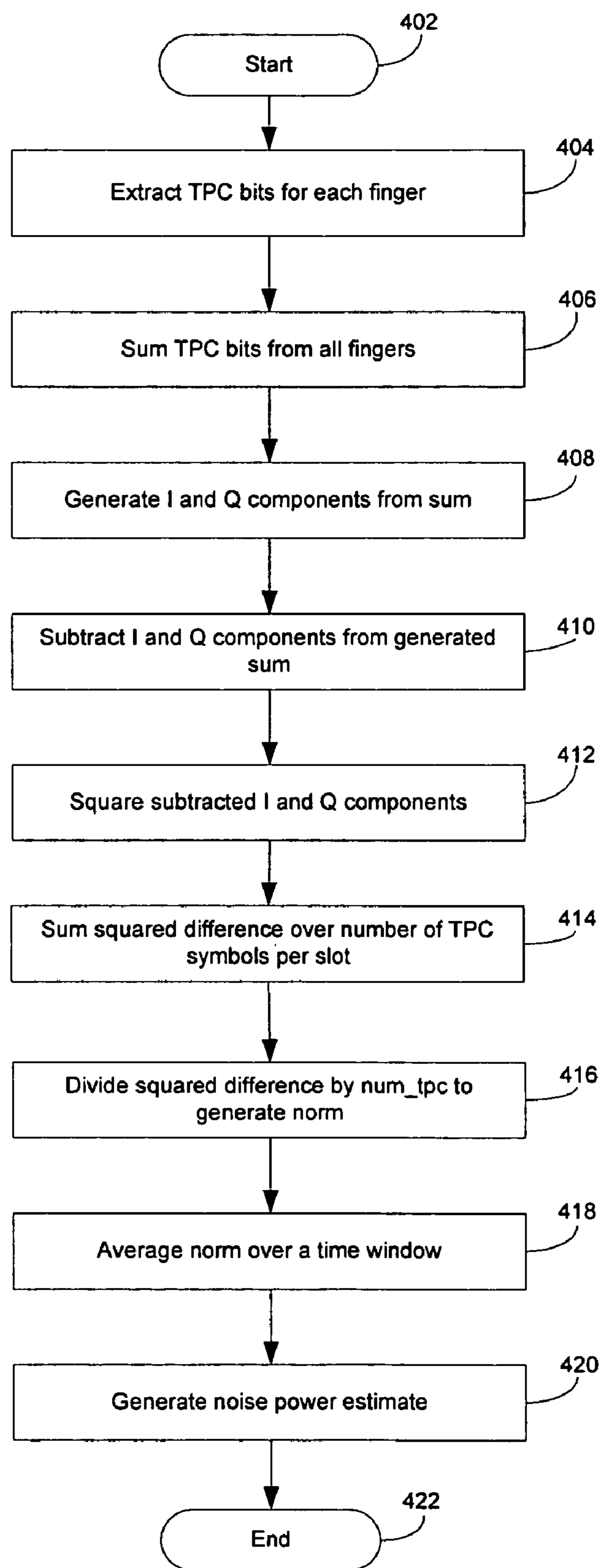


FIG. 4

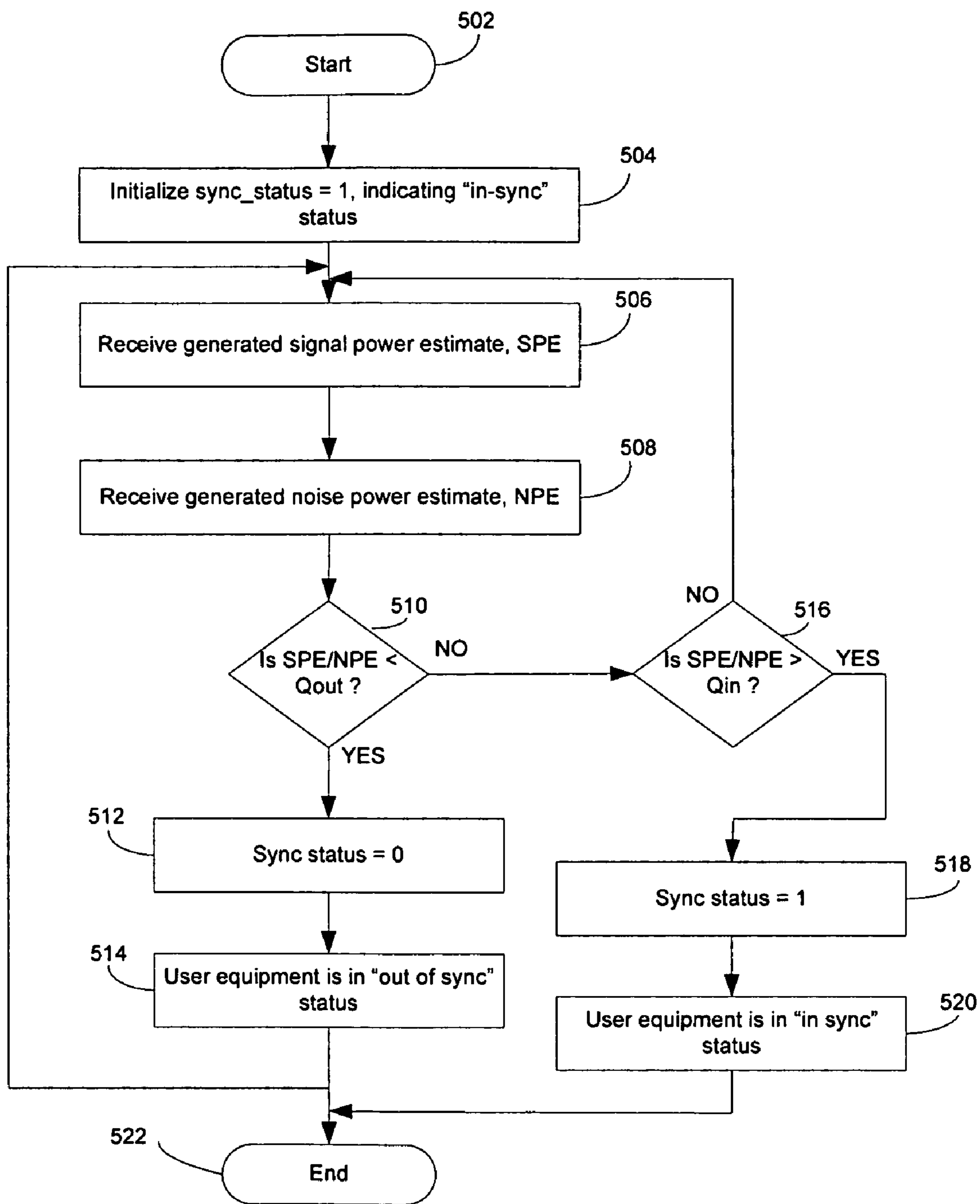


FIG. 5

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**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
CONTROLLING TRANSMIT CIRCUITRY IN
A WIDE BAND CDMA NETWORK**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS/INCORPORATION BY
REFERENCE

This application makes reference to:

U.S. application Ser. No. 11/355,110 filed on Feb. 15, 2006;

U.S. application Ser. No. 11/355,109 filed on Feb. 15, 2006;
and

U.S. application Ser. No. 11/355,111 filed Feb. 15, 2006;

Each of the above stated applications is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Certain embodiments of the invention relate to wireless communication. More specifically, certain embodiments of the invention relate to a method and system for determining synchronization status in a wide band CDMA (WCDMA) network.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Mobile communications has changed the way people communicate and mobile phones have been transformed from a luxury item to an essential part of every day life. The use of mobile phones is today dictated by social situations, rather than hampered by location or technology. While voice connections fulfill the basic need to communicate, and mobile voice connections continue to filter even further into the fabric of every day life, the mobile Internet is the next step in the mobile communication revolution. The mobile Internet is poised to become a common source of everyday information, and easy, versatile mobile access to this data will be taken for granted.

Third generation (3G) cellular networks have been specifically designed to fulfill these future demands of the mobile Internet. As these services grow in popularity and usage, factors such as cost efficient optimization of network capacity and quality of service (QoS) will become even more essential to cellular operators than it is today. These factors may be achieved with careful network planning and operation, improvements in transmission methods, and advances in receiver techniques. To this end, carriers need technologies that will allow them to increase downlink throughput and, in turn, offer advanced QoS capabilities and speeds that rival those delivered by cable modem and/or DSL service providers. In this regard, networks based on wideband CDMA (WCDMA) technology may make the delivery of data to end users a more feasible option for today's wireless carriers.

The universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) is an adaptation of a 3G system, which is designed to offer integrated voice, multimedia, and Internet access services to portable user equipment. The UMTS adapts wideband CDMA (WCDMA) to support data transfer rates, which may be as high as 2 Mbits/s. One of the reasons reason for WCDMA to support higher data rates is that WCDMA channels may have a bandwidth of 5 MHz versus the 200 kHz channel bandwidth in GSM.

In the case of a WCDMA downlink, multiple access interference (MAI) may result from inter-cell and intracell interference. The signals from neighboring base stations compose

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intercell interference, which is characterized by scrambling codes, channels and angles of arrivals different from the desired base station signal. Spatial equalization may be utilized to suppress inter-cell interference. In a synchronous downlink application, employing orthogonal spreading codes, intra-cell interference may be caused by multipath propagation. Due to the non-zero cross-correlation between spreading sequences with arbitrary time shifts, there is interference between propagation paths after despreading, causing MAI. The level of intra-cell interference depends strongly on the channel response. In nearly flat fading channels, the physical channels remain almost completely orthogonal and intra-cell interference does not have any significant impact on the receiver performance. Frequency selectivity is common for the channels in WCDMA networks.

Mobile networks allow users to access services while on the move, thereby giving end users freedom in terms of mobility. However, this freedom does bring uncertainties to mobile systems. The mobility of the end users causes dynamic variations both in the link quality and the interference level, sometimes requiring that a particular user change its serving base station. This process is known as handover (HO). Handover is the essential component for dealing with the mobility of end users. It guarantees the continuity of the wireless services when the mobile user moves across cellular boundaries.

WCDMA networks may allow a mobile handset to communicate with a multiple number of cell sites. This may take place, for example, for a soft-handoff from one cell site to another. Soft-handoffs may involve cell sites that use the same frequency bandwidth. On occasions, there may be handoffs from one cell site to another where the two cell sites use different frequencies. In these cases, the mobile handset may need to tune to the frequency of the new cell site. Additional circuitry may be required to handle communication over a second frequency of the second cell site while still using the first frequency for communicating with the first cell site. The additional circuitry may be an undesirable extra cost for the mobile handset.

Further limitations and disadvantages of conventional and traditional approaches will become apparent to one of skill in the art, through comparison of such systems with some aspects of the present invention as set forth in the remainder of the present application with reference to the drawings.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method and/or system for determining synchronization status in a WCDMA network, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

These and other advantages, aspects and novel features of the present invention, as well as details of an illustrated embodiment thereof, will be more fully understood from the following description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEVERAL VIEWS OF
THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is an exemplary diagram illustrating a WCDMA handset communicating with two WCDMA base stations, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 1B is a block diagram of an exemplary radio frame format of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH), in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating determination of synchronization status in a WCDMA network, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating exemplary steps to calculate a signal power estimate of the DPCH, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating exemplary steps to calculate a noise power estimate of the DPCH, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating exemplary steps to determine the synchronization status in a WCDMA network, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A method and system for determining synchronization status in a WCDMA network may comprise calculating a signal to noise ratio (SNR) of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) based on a plurality of transmit power control (TPC) bits received via the downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH), wherein the value of at least one of the plurality of TPC bits is not known when at least one of the plurality of TPC bits is received. The uplink transmit circuitry may be controlled based on the calculated signal to noise ratio. The transmit circuitry may be disabled if the calculated SNR of the plurality of TPC bits is below a first channel threshold. The transmit circuitry may be enabled if the calculated SNR of the plurality of TPC bits is above a second channel threshold.

Due to the difficulties faced when non-linear channel equalizers are applied to the WCDMA downlink, detection of the desired physical channel with a non-linear equalizer may require implementing an interference canceller or optimal multi-user receiver. Both types of receivers may be prohibitively complex for mobile terminals and may require information not readily available at the mobile terminal. Alternatively, the total base station signal may be considered as the desired signal. However, non-linear equalizers rely on prior knowledge of the constellation of the desired signal, and this information is not readily available at the WCDMA terminal. The constellation of the total base station signal, that is, sum of all physical channels, is a high order quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) constellation with uneven spacing. The spacing of the constellation changes constantly due to transmission power control (TPC) and possible power offsets between the control data fields, time-multiplexed to the dedicated physical channels. The constellation order may also frequently change due to discontinuous transmission (DTX). This makes an accurate estimation of the constellation very difficult.

Uplink power control (PC) is of paramount importance for CDMA-based systems because the capacity of such a system is a function of the interference level. The power transmitted by all active user equipments (UE) within a network may be controlled to limit interference levels and alleviate well-known problems such as the "near-far" effect. If there is more than one user active, the transmitted power of non-reference users is suppressed by a factor dependent on the partial cross-correlation between the code of the reference user and the code of the non-reference user. However, when a non-reference user is closer to the receiver than the reference user, it is possible that the interference caused by this non-reference user has more power than the reference user also referred to as the "near-far" effect.

There are two types of power-control techniques. Open-loop power-control where each user equipment measures its received signal power and adjusts its transmit power accordingly and closed-loop power-control where an active radio link (RL) measures the received signal power from all user equipments and simultaneously commands the individual

user equipments to raise or lower their transmit uplink power such that the received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) from all user equipments at the radio links is the same.

FIG. 1A is an exemplary diagram illustrating a WCDMA handset communicating with two WCDMA base stations, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 1A, there is shown a mobile handset or user equipment 120, a plurality of base stations BS 122 and BS 124 and a plurality of radio links (RL), RL₁ and RL₂ coupling the user equipment 120 with the base stations BS 122 and BS 124 respectively. The user equipment 120 may comprise a processor 142, a memory 144, and a radio 146.

The processor 142 may communicate and/or control a plurality of bits to/from the base stations BS 122 and BS 124. The memory 144 may comprise suitable logic, circuitry, and/or code that may store data and/or control information. The radio 146 may comprise transmit circuitry and/or receive circuitry that may be enabled to calculate a signal to noise ratio (SNR) of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) based on a plurality of transmit power control (TPC) bits received via the downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH), wherein the plurality of TPC bits are not known when they are received. The radio links that belong to the same radio link set broadcast the same values of transmit power control (TPC) bits. The radio links that belong to different radio link sets may broadcast different TPC bits. The user equipment 120 may receive TPC bits via multiple radio links, for example, RL₁ and RL₂ simultaneously. In a handover situation, the user equipment 120 may receive signals from multiple radio link sets simultaneously.

The WCDMA specification defines the physical random access channel (PRACH) for mobile phone uplinks and the acquisition indicator channel (AICH) for BTS downlinks. Communication is established when the user equipment 120 completes its search for a base station, for example, BS 122 and synchronizes its PRACH uplink signal with the BTS AICH downlink signal. When operating properly, the base station recognizes a PRACH preamble from the user equipment 120 and responds with an AICH to establish a communication link. The user equipment 120 may use the PRACH to transmit its setting of its open loop power control to the base station 122. Incorrect data in the PRACH preamble or problems with the signal quality may cause missed connections, disrupt the capacity of the cell or prevent response from the base station 122.

FIG. 1B is a block diagram of an exemplary radio frame format of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH), in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. With reference to FIG. 1B there is shown a radio frame format 102, with a time period T_r equal to 10 ms, for example. The radio frame 102 may comprise a plurality of slots, for example, 15 slots. Each of the slots in the radio frame 102, for example, slot # i 104 may comprise a plurality of dedicated physical data channels (DPDCH) and a plurality of dedicated physical control channels (DPCCH). The time period of each slot in the radio frame 102, for example, time period of slot # i may be equal to 10*2^k bits, where k=0 . . . 7, for example.

The DPDCH is a type of downlink channel, which may be represented as an I/Q code multiplexed within each radio frame 102. The downlink DPDCH may be utilized to carry data, for example, data 1 154 comprising N_{data1} bits and data 2 160 comprising N_{data2} bits. There may be zero, one, or a plurality of downlink dedicated physical data channels on each radio link.

The DPCCH is a type of downlink channel, which may be represented as an I/Q code multiplexed within each radio frame 102. The downlink DPCCH may be utilized to carry

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control information generated at the physical layer. The control information may comprise a transmit power control (TPC) block **156** comprising N_{TPC} bits per slot, a transport format combination indicator (TFCI) block **158** comprising N_{TFCI} bits per slot and a pilot block **162** comprising N_{pilot} bits per slot.

Unlike the pilot bits **162** which are known a priori, that is, they are known when received by a receiver, the TPC bits **156** may be known or unknown when they are received. The term “a priori” means “formed or conceived beforehand.” The phrase “not known” means that when some or all of the TPC bits are received at the receiver, the receiver cannot determine their actual values, and may need to determine the quality of the channel in order to determine whether the TPC bits are valid or not. Accordingly, various embodiments of the invention utilize channel quality to determine whether the TPC bits are valid or invalid.

In an embodiment of the invention, the quality of the downlink control channel transmitted with the downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) may be determined. Within one downlink DPCH, dedicated data may be transmitted in time-multiplex manner with control information. The control information may comprise pilot bits, transport format combination indicator (TFCI) bits and transmit power control (TPC) bits.

The user equipment **120** may be enabled to estimate the quality of reception of the TPC bits. The user equipment **120** may be, for example, a handheld phone or a card in a laptop computer, for example. If the TPC bits are received under reliable channel conditions, they may be demodulated correctly by the user equipment **120**, which in turn may detect correctly the power control commands sent down by the serving radio link, and adjust its transmit power appropriately, thereby avoiding interference. On the other hand, if the TPC bits are received under poor channel conditions, the TPC commands may be decoded incorrectly by the user equipment **120**, which in turn may be transmitting inappropriate transmit power levels, creating undesirable interference and limiting the system capacity.

In order to ensure proper functioning of the system, the user equipment **120** may be configured to turn OFF or disable its transmitter circuitry in the radio **146** when the determined channel condition of the TPC bits is below a first channel condition threshold and turning the user equipment’s transmitter circuitry in the radio **146** back ON or enable the user equipment’s transmitter circuitry in the radio **146** when the determined channel condition of the TPC bits is above a second channel condition threshold. The TPC bits are not known when they are received unlike other control information, which is known a priori. The conventional methods of computing a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) metric based on multiplying the received signal by an a priori known sequence may not be used here.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating determination of synchronization status in a WCDMA network, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 2, there is shown a plurality of TPC extraction fingers, for example, TPC extraction finger **i 202** and TPC extraction finger **j 204**, a plurality of summing blocks **206, 208, 210, 214, 216, 226** and **234**, a plurality of squaring blocks **212** and **228**, a multiplier **218**, a plurality of divider blocks **220** and **230**, a plurality of averaging blocks **222** and **232** and a threshold detector block **224**.

The signal to noise ratio (SNR) or equivalently the signal and noise power components of the TPC command received from a given radio link set may be computed. A receiver technique that uses several baseband correlators to individu-

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ally process several signal multipath components, for example, a rake receiver may be utilized. The correlator outputs also known as fingers may be combined to achieve improved communications reliability and performance.

U.S. application Ser. No. 11/173,871 filed Jun. 30, 2005, provides a detailed description of a rake receiver, and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In a multipath-fading environment, a receiver structure may assign fingers to the multiple received paths, for example, TPC extraction finger **i 202** and TPC extraction finger **j 204**. All fingers belonging to the same radio link (RL) set may be summed by the summing block **206** to generate TPC_I_finger_sum (k) and TPC_Q_finger_sum (k) where k is index of the RL set.

For signal power, the value of the TPC bits may not be known when they are received but all TPC bits received within a slot may have the same value. Therefore, by adding the I and Q components, the signal portion may add itself coherently, while the noise may add itself incoherently. This effect in a noise reduction and the signal power may be extracted. The i-th received TPC bit at a given slot and finger j may be expressed as:

$$\text{TPC_bit}_{ij} = \sqrt{\frac{S_{TPC}}{2}} s_{bi} |h_j|^2 + \begin{matrix} \text{real} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{imag} \end{matrix} (h_j^* n_{ij}) \quad (1.)$$

where S_{TPC} may be the signal power, S_{bi} may be the value of the TPC bit and may be either + or -1, h_j may be the complex channel gain at finger j and n_{ij} may be a complex random variable representing the noise component of variance denoted by

$$I_{oc} + I_{or} \sum_{k \neq j} |h_k|^2,$$

where I_{or} is the total transmit power spectral density of the downlink signal at the base station antenna connector and I_{oc} may be the power spectral density of a band limited white noise source (simulating interference from cells) as measured at the UE antenna connector. The fingers corresponding to the radio links belonging to the same RL set together may be summed according to the following equation:

$$\text{TPC_bit}_i = \sqrt{\frac{S_{TPC}}{2}} s_{bi} |h_j|^2 + \sum_j \begin{matrix} \text{real} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{imag} \end{matrix} (h_j^* n_{ij}) \quad (2.)$$

The TPC command may be the sum of the set of received TPC bits within a slot. Depending on the slot format, the number of TPC bits per slot, denoted by num_tpc may change.

$$\text{TPC_cmd} = \quad (3.)$$

$$\text{num_tpc} \sqrt{\frac{S_{TPC}}{2}} s_{bi} \sum_j |h_j|^2 + \sum_j \sum_j \text{real}(h_j^* n_{ij}) + \text{imag}(h_j^* n_{ij})$$

-continued

$$\text{TPC_cmd}^2 = \quad (4.)$$

$$\text{num_tpc}^2 \frac{S_{TPC}}{2} \left(\sum_j |h_j|^2 \right)^2 + \left(\sum_i \sum_j \text{real}(h_j^* n_{ij}) + \text{imag}(h_j^* n_{ij}) \right)^2$$

where

$$E \left[\left(\sum_i \sum_j \text{real}(h_j^* n_{ij}) + \text{imag}(h_j^* n_{ij}) \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2} \sum_j |h_j|^2 \left(I_{oc} + I_{or} \sum_{k \neq j} |h_k|^2 \right).$$

The SNR of TPC command to be estimated may be:

$$\text{SNR}_{\text{TPC_cmd}} = \text{num_tpc} \frac{S_{TPC} \left(\sum_j |h_j|^2 \right)^2}{\sum_j |h_j|^2 \left(I_{oc} + I_{or} \sum_{k \neq j} |h_k|^2 \right)} \quad (5.)$$

The TPC bits are received on I and Q components, composing a symbol. For example, if the total number of bits within a slot is equal to 2, TPC_bit₁, may be received on the I component as TPC_{I1}, and TPC_bit₂ may be received on the Q component as TPC_{Q1}. If the total number of bits within a slot may be equal to num_tpc, there are num_tpc/2 I components and num_tpc/2 Q components.

The TPC bits (I and Q) may be summed by summing blocks **210** and **226** to generate TPC_sum(k), where num_tpc may be the number of TPC bits per slot and k is the index of a given radio link set. The generated sum TPC_sum(k) may be squared by the squaring block **228** to generate TPC_sum_sqr(k) and a new estimate may be obtained once per slot. The generated TPC_sum_sqr(k) may be divided by the number of TPC bits by the divider block **230** to generate TPC_sum_sqr_norm(k) according to the following equation:

$$\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}(k) = \text{TPC_sum_sqr}(k) / \text{num_tpc}$$

The generated norm TPC_sum_sqr_norm(k) may be averaged over a given time window by the averaging block **232** to generate TPC_sum_sqr_avg(k). An integrate-and-dump method, or an IIR filter may be utilized to carry out the averaging operation, for example.

In an embodiment of the invention, the signal power \hat{S}_{tpc} may be computed according to the following equations:

$$\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm} = \frac{1}{\text{num_tpc}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\text{num_tpc}/2} \text{TPC}_{Ii} + \text{TPC}_{Qi} \right)^2 \quad (6.)$$

In additive white gaussian noise (AWGN),

$$\hat{S}_{tpc} = E[\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}] = \frac{S_{tpc}}{2} \text{num_tpc} + \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (7.)$$

In flat fading,

$$\hat{S}_{tpc} = E[\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}] = \frac{S_{tpc}}{2} |h|^4 \text{num_tpc} + \frac{I_{oc}}{2} |h|^2 \quad (8.)$$

where h may be the complex channel gain at the finger.

In space time transmit diversity (STTD) flat fading,

$$\hat{S}_{tpc} = E[\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}] \quad (9.)$$

$$= \frac{S_{tpc}}{4} \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 \right)^2 \text{num_tpc} + \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 \right)$$

where h_m is the complex channel gain corresponding to transmit antenna m in the base station.In closed loop **1** (CL1) flat fading,

$$\hat{S}_{tpc} = E[\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}] \quad (10.)$$

$$= \frac{S_{tpc}}{4} \|h_1 + wh_2\|^4 \text{num_tpc} + \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \|h_1 + wh_2\|^2$$

where h₁ and h₂ are the complex channel gains from the base station transmit antennas **1** and **2** and w is a weight.In closed loop **2** (CL2) flat fading,

$$\hat{S}_{tpc} = E[\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}] \quad (11.)$$

$$= \frac{S_{tpc}}{4} \|w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2\|^4 \text{num_tpc} + \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \|w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2\|^2$$

where h₁ and h₂ are the complex channel gains from the base station transmit antennas **1** and **2** and w₁ and w₂ are weights.

In another embodiment of the invention, the signal power estimate may be further improved by computing Stpc_avg(k) using the summer block **234** according to the following equation:

$$\text{Stpc_avg}(k) = \text{TPC_sum_sqr_avg}(k) - \text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$$

where Ntpc_avg(k) may be the noise power estimate.

An alternative embodiment of the invention may implement a different calculation of the signal power by squaring all TPC bits (I and Q). The squared TPC bits may be summed to generate TPC_sum_sqr(k) and a new estimate may be obtained once per slot. The generated TPC_sum_sqr(k) may be divided by the number of TPC bits to generate TPC_sum_sqr_norm(k) according to the following equation:

$$\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}(k) = \text{TPC_sum_sqr}(k) / \text{num_tpc}$$

The generated norm TPC_sum_sqr(k) may be averaged over a given time window to generate TPC_sum_sqr_avg(k).

In an embodiment of the invention, the signal power \hat{S}_{tpc} may be computed according to the following equations:

$$\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm} = \frac{1}{\text{num_tpc}} \sum_{i=1}^{\text{num_tpc}/2} \text{TPC}_{I_i}^2 + \text{TPC}_{Q_i}^2 \quad (12.)$$

$$\hat{S}_{tpc} = E[\text{TPC_sum_sqr_norm}] = \frac{S_{tpc}}{2} + \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (13.)$$

In another embodiment of the invention, the signal power estimate may be further improved by computing $\text{Stpc_avg}(k)$ according to the following equation:

$$\text{Stpc_avg}(k) = \text{TPC_sum_sqr_avg}(k) - \text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$$

and may be scaled by the average number of TPC bits over the averaging time period according to the following equation:

$$\text{Stpc_avg}(k) = \text{Stpc_avg}(k) * \text{num_tpc_avg}(k)$$

where num_tpc may vary from slot to slot.

For noise power, the value of the TPC bits may not be known when they are received but all TPC bits received within a slot may have the same value. Therefore, by subtracting the I component from the Q component or vice-versa, the signal portion cancels itself out, leaving the residual noise.

In an embodiment of the invention, the noise power may be computed from TPC bits only. The sign bit on both the I and Q components of the TPC symbol may be the same. Therefore for each symbol,

$$\text{TPC}_I - \text{TPC}_Q = n_I - n_Q \quad (14.)$$

Since there are

$$\frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2}$$

symbols per slot, there are

$$\frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2}$$

noise samples per slot.

In AWGN the noise power estimate may be generated according to the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{N}_{tpc} &= E \left[\sum_{i=1}^{\text{num_tpc}/2} (\text{TPC}_{I_i} - \text{TPC}_{Q_i})^2 \right] \\ &= E \left[\sum_{i=1}^{\text{num_tpc}/2} (n_{I_i} - n_{Q_i})^2 \right] \\ &= \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (15.)$$

In flat fading the noise power estimate may be generated according to the following equation:

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = |h|^2 \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (16.)$$

In STTD flat fading the noise power estimate may be generated according to the following equation:

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 \right) \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (17.)$$

In CL1 flat fading the noise power estimate may be generated according to the following equation:

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \|h_1 + w h_2\|^2 \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (18.)$$

In CL2 flat fading the noise power estimate may be generated according to the following equation:

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \|w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2\|^2 \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (19.)$$

The TPC bits may be subtracted from each other (I-Q) by the summing block **208**. The subtracted TPC bits may be squared by the squaring block **212** to generate $\text{TPC_sqr_diff}(k)$. The squared difference $\text{TPC_sqr_diff}(k)$ may be summed by the summing block **214** over the number of TPC symbols, where the number of symbols per slot may be equal to $\text{num_tpc}/2$ to generate $\text{Ntpc}(k)$ and a new estimate may be obtained once per slot. The sum $\text{Ntpc}(k)$ may be divided by the number of TPC bits by the divider block **220** to generate $\text{Ntpc_norm}(k)$ according to the following equation:

$$\text{Ntpc_norm}(k) = \text{Ntpc}(k) / \text{num_tpc}$$

The generated norm $\text{Ntpc_norm}(k)$ may be averaged by the averaging block **222** over a given time window to generate $\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$.

An alternative embodiment of the invention may improve the accuracy on the noise power estimate. The noise power may be computed based on the TPC bits received within a slot as the TPC bits are not known when they are received. For slot formats with a small number of TPC bits per slot, for example, 2 TPC bits per slot, the variance of the noise power estimate may be quite large. This embodiment improves the noise estimate by augmenting the noise estimated from TPC bits by other sources of noise estimates. By adding extra samples of noise estimates for a given slot and averaging over the total number of noise samples available, the variance of the estimate may be reduced or the estimate may be more accurate.

In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the noise estimate may be augmented from the estimate obtained from the reception of the dedicated pilot bits **162** (FIG. 1B), or the common pilot bits (CPICH). A scaling factor denoted by A, between the outsourced noise power estimate Nout and the noise power estimate from the TPC bits may be used and the improved noise estimate $\text{Ntpc_aug}(k)$ may be computed using the multiplier **218** according to the following equation:

$$\text{Ntpc_aug}(k) = (\text{Ntpc}(k) + A * \text{Nout}(k)) / 2$$

A is a scaling factor that may be dependent upon the number of TPC bits per slot.

In an embodiment of the invention, the noise power may be computed from a combination of TPC bits and pilot bits. In a non-diversity flat fading case, the soft value of each of the

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dedicated pilot bits at each slot on may be obtained from the hardware and the i -th pilot symbol may be represented by the following equation:

$$z_i = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{2}} x_i |h|^2 n_i h^* \quad (20.)$$

The number of dedicated pilot bits per slot may be denoted by num_ded and all $num_ded/2$ dedicated pilot symbols may be stacked in a vector according to the following equation:

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{2}} |h|^2 x + n' \quad (21.)$$

where n' may be the post-combining noise of the power to be estimated.

The pilot symbol sequence

$$\underline{x}^T = [x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\frac{num_ded}{2}-1}]$$

may be known when they are received, and it may be possible to find an orthogonal sequence

$$\underline{y}^T = [y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{\frac{num_ded}{2}-1}]$$

such that

$$y^H x = 0 \quad (22.)$$

Since the pilot symbols are comprised of -1 s and 1 s, the sequence in y may be also comprised of -1 s and 1 s. Multiplying the received symbols z by y^H involves a sign change manipulation on the received I and Q.

$$y^H z = y^H n' \quad (23.)$$

The variance of n' may be

$$\sigma_{n'}^2 = |h|^2 I_{oc} = E[n'_i n_i^*], i = 0, \dots, \frac{num_ded}{2} - 1 \quad (24.)$$

If the orthogonal sequence y may be normalized such that

$$y^H y = 1 \quad (25.)$$

Then the variance of $y^H n'$ may be

$$E[y^H n' n'^H y] = \sigma_{n'}^2 \quad (26.)$$

From equation (16.), the noise power from TPC bits may be

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = |h|^2 num_tpc \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (27.)$$

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Total noise estimate may be:

$$\hat{N} = \left(\hat{N}_{tpc} + \frac{num_tpc}{2} \cdot \sigma_{n'}^2 \right) / 2 \quad (28.)$$

In the case of flat fading STTD with the number of pilot bits > 2 . From the hardware, the soft value of each dedicated pilot bits at each slot may be obtained. The i -th received dedicated pilot symbol for antenna 1 may be equal to:

$$z_{1i} = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (x_{1i} h_{11} + x_{2i} h_{21}) h_{11}^* + n_i h_{11}^* \quad (29.)$$

Similarly for antenna 2,

$$z_{2i} = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (x_{1i} h_{11} + x_{2i} h_{21}) h_{21}^* + n_i h_{21}^* \quad (30.)$$

All $num_ded/2$ dedicated pilot symbols may be stacked in a vector according to the following equations:

$$z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (x_1 h_{11} + x_2 h_{21}) h_{11}^* + n'_1 \quad (31.)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (x_1 |h_{11}|^2 + x_2 h_{21} h_{11}^*) + n'_1 \quad (32.)$$

$$z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} [x_1 \quad x_2] \begin{bmatrix} |h_{11}|^2 \\ h_{21} h_{11}^* \end{bmatrix} + n'_1, \quad (33.)$$

And

$$z_2 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} [x_1 \quad x_2] \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} h_{21}^* \\ |h_{21}|^2 \end{bmatrix} + n'_2. \quad (34.)$$

The pilot symbol sequences x_1 and x_2 are known when they are received and it may be possible to find an orthogonal sequence y^T such that

$$y^H x_1 = 0 \text{ and } y^H x_2 = 0 \quad (35.)$$

$$y^H z_1 = y^H n'_1 \text{ and } y^H z_2 = y^H n'_2 \quad (36.)$$

The variance of n'_1 may be

$$\sigma_{n'_1}^2 = |h_{11}|^2 I_{oc} = E[n'_1 n'_1{}^*], i = 0, \dots, \frac{num_ded}{2} - 1 \quad (37.)$$

And

$$\sigma_{n'_2}^2 = |h_{21}|^2 I_{oc} \quad (38.)$$

If the orthogonal sequence y may be normalized such that

$$y^H y = 1 \quad (39.)$$

Then the variance of $y^H n'_i$ may be

$$E[y^H n'_i n_i^H y] = \sigma_{n'_i}^2, i=1,2 \quad (40.)$$

Thus the noise power from the dedicated pilot bits may be obtained by the following equation:

$$|y^H z_1|^2 + |y^H z_2|^2 = \sigma_{n_1}^2 = \sigma_{n_2}^2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2) I_{oc} \quad (41.)$$

From equation (17.) the noise power from TPC bits may be

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 \right) \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (42.)$$

Total noise estimate may be:

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \left(\hat{N}_{tpc} + \frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2} \cdot (\sigma_{n_1}^2 + \sigma_{n_2}^2) \right) / 2 \quad (43.)$$

When the number of pilot bits=2, the 2 pilot bits broadcast by antenna 2 precede the last two bits of the data2 field. The pilot bits are STTD-encoded with the data and thus need to be retrieved post-STTD decoding. The hardware may be provisioned to extract pilot bits at the output of the combiner, post-STTD decoding. The pilot symbol obtained post-STTD decoding may be:

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} x_1 \sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 + \sum_{m=1}^2 h_m^* n_m \quad (44.)$$

where x_1 may be the known pilot symbol sent from antenna 1 and

$$E \left[\left(\sum_{m=1}^2 h_m^* n_m \right)^2 \right] = \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 \right) I_{oc}. \quad (45.)$$

$$\text{pilotI} = \text{Re}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} I_{seq} \sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 + \text{Re} \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 h_m^* n_m \right)$$

$$\text{pilotQ} = \text{Im}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} Q_{seq} \sum_{m=1}^2 |h_m|^2 + \text{Im} \left(\sum_{m=1}^2 h_m^* n_m \right) \quad (46.)$$

The hardware multiplies pilotI and pilotQ by I_{seq} and Q_{seq} respectively and generates the 2 bits. The noise power may be calculated by the following equations:

$$\sigma_n^2 = (\text{pilotI} - \text{pilotQ})^2 \quad (47.)$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2) I_{oc} \quad (48.)$$

And thus total noise estimate may be:

$$\hat{N} = \left(\hat{N}_{tpc} + \frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2} \cdot \sigma_n^2 \right) / 2 \quad (49.)$$

In the case of CL1 flat fading, the soft value of each dedicated pilot bits at each slot on a per-finger basis may be obtained from the hardware.

$$z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} |h_1|^2 \\ w h_1^* h_2 \end{bmatrix} + n'_1 \quad (50.)$$

And

$$z_2 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} h_1 h_2^* \\ w |h_2|^2 \end{bmatrix} + n'_2 \quad (51.)$$

The weight w may be known in the firmware,

$$z = z_1 + w^* z_2 \quad (52.)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} [x_1 \ x_2] \begin{bmatrix} |h_1|^2 + w^* h_1 h_2^* \\ w h_1^* h_2 + |w|^2 |h_2|^2 \end{bmatrix} + n'_1 + w^* n'_2$$

Multiplying z by the orthogonal sequence y ,

$$y^H z = y^H (n'_1 + w^* n'_2) \quad (53.)$$

$$y^H z = y^H \left(\begin{bmatrix} n_0 h_1^* \\ \vdots \\ n_{\frac{\text{num_ded}}{2}-1} h_1^* \end{bmatrix} + w^* \begin{bmatrix} n_0 h_2^* \\ \vdots \\ n_{\frac{\text{num_ded}}{2}-1} h_2^* \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (54.)$$

$$y^H z = y^H \begin{bmatrix} n_0 (h_1^* + w^* h_2^*) \\ \vdots \\ n_{\frac{\text{num_ded}}{2}-1} (h_1^* + w^* h_2^*) \end{bmatrix} = y^H n_{cl1} \quad (55.)$$

The variance of n_{cl1} may be

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{n_{cl1}}^2 &= \|h_1 + w h_2\|^2 I_{oc} \\ &= E[n_{cl1i} n_{cl1i}^*], \quad i = 0, \dots, \frac{\text{num_ded}}{2} - 1 \end{aligned} \quad (56.)$$

$$|y^H z|^2 = \sigma_{n_{cl1}}^2 \quad (57.)$$

From equation (18.) the noise power from TPC bits may be

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \|h_1 + w h_2\|^2 \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (58.)$$

Total noise estimate may be:

$$\hat{N} = \left(\hat{N}_{tpc} + \frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2} \cdot \sigma_{n_{cl1}}^2 \right) / 2 \quad (59.)$$

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In the case of CL2 fading, the same pilot pattern may be used on both the antennas.

$$z_{li} = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2) x_i h_1^* + n_i h_1^* \quad (60.)$$

All num_ded/2 dedicated pilot symbols may be stacked in a vector according to the following equations:

$$z_1 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2) x h_1^* + n'_1 \quad (61.)$$

$$z_2 = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} (w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2) x h_2^* + n'_2 \quad (62.)$$

The weights w_1 and w_2 are known in the firmware,

$$z = w_1^* z_1 + w_2^* z_2 \quad (63.)$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{S_{DED}}{4}} \|w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2\|^2 x + w_1^* n'_1 + w_2^* n'_2 \quad (64.)$$

Multiplying z by the orthogonal sequence y ,

$$|y^H z|^2 = \sigma_{nc12}^2 = \|w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2\|^2 I_{oc} \quad (65.)$$

From equation (19.) the noise power from TPC bits may be

$$\hat{N}_{tpc} = \|w_1 h_1 + w_2 h_2\|^2 \text{num_tpc} \cdot \frac{I_{oc}}{2} \quad (66.)$$

Total noise estimate may be:

$$\hat{N} = \left(\hat{N}_{tpc} + \frac{\text{num_tpc}}{2} \cdot \sigma_{nc12}^2 \right) / 2 \quad (67.)$$

The various embodiments described above yield a TPC command signal and noise power estimate per radio link set, updated periodically, for example, at the rate of once per slot. These measurements may be compared to predefined thresholds by the threshold detector 224 such that the user equipment 120 (FIG. 1A) turns OFF or disables its transmitter circuitry when the determined channel condition specified by $\text{Stpc_avg}(k)$ and $\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$ may be below a first channel condition threshold, denoted by Q_{out} . When such a condition may be detected, the user equipment 120 may be said to be in an “out-of-sync” status. The user equipment 120 may turn its transmitter circuitry back ON when the determined channel condition specified by $\text{Stpc_avg}(k)$ and $\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$ may be above a second channel condition threshold, denoted by Q_{in} . When such a condition may be detected, the user equipment 120 may be said to be in an “in-sync” status.

In the case of a single radio link (RL) set, or when only a single RL set is active, the two metrics Stpc_avg and Ntpc_avg may be obtained. A thresholding operation may be carried out by initializing the user equipment 120 sync-status to, for example, “in-sync” status with $\text{Sync_status}=1$.

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If $\text{Stpc_avg} < Q_{out} * \text{Ntpc_avg}$
 $\text{Sync_status}=0$ (an “out-of-sync” status may be detected)

Else if $\text{Stpc_avg} > Q_{in} * \text{Ntpc_avg}$
 $\text{Sync_status}=1$ (an “in-sync” status may be detected)

In the case of multiple RL sets, or when a set of K RL sets is active simultaneously, a total of K pairs of $\text{Stpc_avg}(k)$ and $\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$ are obtained for $k=1 \dots K$. The information derived from all these RL sets may be combined to decide on a unique “in-sync” status or “out-of-sync” status for the user equipment 120. There may be only one sync status at the user equipment 120, regardless of the number of RL sets active.

In an embodiment of the invention that determines the overall “in-sync” status or “out-of sync” status for the user equipment, the pairs $\text{Stpc_avg}(k)$ and $\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$ may be individually compared to thresholds Q_{in} and Q_{out} , such that a variable $\text{Sync_status}(k)$ may be obtained for each RL set. If and only if at least one out of K $\text{Sync_status}(k)$ may be “in-sync”, the user equipment 120 may have an “in-sync” status. Otherwise, the user equipment 120 may have an “out-of-sync” status.

In another embodiment to determine the overall “in-sync” status or “out-of sync” status for the user equipment 120, a ratio $\text{Stpc_avg}(k)/\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)$ may be computed for each RL and averaged across the RL. An average SNR may be obtained across RL sets according to the following equation:

$$SNR = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\text{Stpc_avg}(k)}{\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)} \quad (68.)$$

The SNR may be compared to threshold Q_{in} and Q_{out} .

If $SNR < Q_{out}$
 $\text{Sync_status}=0$ (an “out-of-sync” status may be detected)

Else if $SNR > Q_{in}$
 $\text{Sync_status}=1$ (an “in-sync” status may be detected)

Alternatively, SNR may be obtained from other rules, for example,

$$SNR = \max_k \frac{\text{Stpc_avg}(k)}{\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)} \quad \text{or}$$

$$SNR = \min_k \frac{\text{Stpc_avg}(k)}{\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)} \quad \text{or}$$

$$SNR = \text{median}_k \frac{\text{Stpc_avg}(k)}{\text{Ntpc_avg}(k)}.$$

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating exemplary steps to calculate a signal power estimate of the DPCH, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. 3, exemplary steps may begin at step 302. In step 304, the transmit power control (TPC) bits may be extracted from the slot received at each finger. In step 306, the TPC bits extracted from all the fingers may be summed. In step 308, an I component and a Q component may be generated from the summed TPC bits of all the fingers. For signal power, the value of the TPC bits may not be known a priori but all TPC bits received within a slot may have the same value. Therefore, by adding the I and Q components, the signal portion may add itself coherently, while the noise may add itself incoherently. This effect in a noise reduction and the signal power may be extracted. In step 310, the TPC bits (I and Q)

may be summed by the summing block **210** to generate $TPC_sum(k)$, where num_tpc is the number of TPC bits per slot. In step **312**, the generated sum $TPC_sum(k)$ may be squared by the squaring block **228** to generate $TPC_sum_sqr(k)$ and a new estimate may be obtained once per slot. In step **314**, the generated $TPC_sum_sqr(k)$ may be divided by the number of TPC bits per slot, num_tpc , by the divider block **230** to generate $TPC_sum_sqr_norm(k)$ according to the following equation:

$$TPC_sum_sqr_norm(k)=TPC_sum_sqr(k)/num_tpc$$

In step **316**, the generated norm $TPC_sum_sqr_norm(k)$ may be averaged by the averaging block **232** over a given time window to generate $TPC_sum_sqr_avg(k)$. In step **318**, a signal power estimate of the TPC bits in the DPCH may be estimated. Control passes to end step **320**.

FIG. **4** is a flowchart illustrating exemplary steps to calculate a noise power estimate of the DPCH, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. **4** exemplary steps may begin at step **402**. In step **404**, the transmit power control (TPC) bits may be extracted from the slot received at each finger. In step **406**, the TPC bits extracted from all the fingers may be summed. In step **408**, an I component and a Q component may be generated from the summed TPC bits of all the fingers. For noise power, the value of the TPC bits may not be known when they are received but all TPC bits received within a slot may have the same value. Therefore, by subtracting the I component from the Q component or vice-versa, the signal portion cancels itself out, leaving the residual noise.

In step **410**, the TPC bits may be subtracted from each other (I-Q) by the summing block **208**. In step **412**, the subtracted TPC bits may be squared by the squaring block **212** to generate $TPC_sqr_diff(k)$. In step **414**, the squared difference $TPC_sqr_diff(k)$ may be summed by the summing block **214** over the number of TPC symbols, where the number of symbols per slot is equal to $num_tpc/2$ to generate $Ntpc(k)$ and a new estimate may be obtained once per slot. In step **416**, the sum $Ntpc(k)$ may be divided by the number of TPC bits by the divider block **220** to generate $Ntpc_norm(k)$ according to the following equation:

$$Ntpc_norm(k)=Ntpc(k)/num_tpc$$

In step **418**, the generated norm $Ntpc_norm(k)$ may be averaged by the averaging block **222** over a given time window to generate $Ntpc_avg(k)$. In step **420**, the noise power estimate of the TPC bits in the DPCH may be estimated. Control passes to end step **422**.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating exemplary steps to determine the synchronization status in a WCDMA network, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Referring to FIG. **5**, exemplary steps may begin at step **502**. In step **504**, the sync status of the user equipment **120** may be initialized to 1, for example, indicating an "in-sync" status. In step **506**, the calculated signal power estimate may be received. In step **508**, the calculated noise power estimate may be received. In step **510**, it may be determined whether the estimated signal to noise ratio is below a certain threshold, Q_{out} . If the estimated signal to noise ratio is below a certain threshold, Q_{out} , control passes to step **512**. In step **512**, the sync status of the user equipment **120** is initialized to 0. In step **514**, the user equipment **120** is indicated to be in "out of sync" status. Control passes to end step **522**. If the estimated signal to noise ratio is not below a certain threshold, Q_{out} , control passes to step **516**. In step **516**, it may be determined whether the estimated signal to noise ratio is above a certain threshold,

Q_{in} . If the estimated signal to noise ratio is not above a certain threshold, Q_{in} , the sync status remains unchanged. If the estimated signal to noise ratio is above a certain threshold, Q_{in} , control passes to step **518**. In step **518**, the sync status of the user equipment **120** is initialized to 1. In step **520**, the user equipment **120** is indicated to be in "in sync" status. Control passes to end step **522**.

In accordance with an embodiment of the invention, a method and system for determining synchronization status in a WCDMA network may comprise circuitry that enables calculation of signal to noise ratio (SNR) for a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) **102** based on a plurality of transmit power control (TPC) bits **156** received via the DPCH **102** and the TPC bits are not known when they are received. The user equipment **120** may be enabled to control transmit circuitry within the radio **146** based on the calculated SNR. The user equipment **120** may be enabled to disable transmit circuitry within the radio **146** if the calculated SNR of the plurality of TPC bits **156** is below a first channel threshold, Q_{out} . The user equipment **120** may be enabled to enable its transmit circuitry within the radio **146** if the calculated SNR of the plurality of TPC bits **156** is above a second channel threshold, Q_{in} . The user equipment **120** may be enabled to estimate the quality of reception of the TPC bits. The user equipment **120** may be, for example, a handheld phone or a card in a laptop computer, for example. If the TPC bits are received under reliable channel conditions, they may be demodulated correctly, and the user equipment **120** may detect correctly the commands sent down by the serving radio link, and adjust its transmit power appropriately, thereby avoiding interference. On the other hand, if the TPC bits are received under poor channel conditions, the TPC commands may be decoded incorrectly, and the user equipment **120** may be transmitting inappropriate transmit power levels, creating undesirable interference and limiting the system capacity.

The summing block **206** may comprise circuitry within the user equipment **120** that enables summation of portions of the plurality of TPC bits received via a plurality of multipaths over a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) to generate an in-phase (I) component and quadrature (Q) component. The circuitry within the user equipment **120** enables summing of the generated I component and the generated Q component to determine signal power of the DPCH **102**. The squaring block **228** within the user equipment **120** enables squaring of the summed generated I component and generated Q component to determine the signal power of DPCH **102**. The divider block **230** within the user equipment **120** enables calculation of a norm of the squared summed generated I component and generated Q component by dividing the squared summed generated I component and generated Q component by num_tpc , a number of plurality of TPC bits per slot of DPCH **102** to determine the signal power of DPCH **102**. The averaging block **232** within the user equipment **120** enables averaging of the norm of the squared summed generated I component and generated Q component over a time window.

The summing block **208** within the user equipment **120** enables subtraction of generated I component and generated Q component to determine noise power of DPCH **102**. The squaring block **212** within the user equipment **120** enables squaring of the subtracted generated I component and generated Q component to determine the noise power of DPCH **102**. The summing block **214** within the user equipment **120** enables summing of the squared subtracted generated I component and generated Q component over a plurality of TPC symbols to determine the noise power of DPCH **102**. The plurality of TPC symbols equal half of the plurality of TPC

bits per slot of DPCH 102. The divider block 220 within the user equipment 120 enables calculation of a norm of the summed squared subtracted generated I component and generated Q component by dividing the summed squared subtracted generated I component and generated Q component by num_tpc, a number of the plurality of TPC bits per slot of DPCH 102 to determine the noise power of DPCH 102. The averaging block 222 within the user equipment 120 enables averaging of the norm of the summed squared subtracted generated I component and generated Q component over a time window.

The system comprises circuitry that enables calculation of a signal power estimate of the DPCH 102 by subtracting the determined noise power estimate from a calculated value of a signal power estimate of the DPCH 102 according to the following equation:

$$Stpc_avg(k) = TPC_sum_sqr_avg(k) - Ntpc_avg(k)$$

and may be scaled by the average number of TPC bits over the averaging time period according to the following equation:

$$Stpc_avg(k) = Stpc_avg(k) * num_tpc_avg(k)$$

where num_tpc may vary from slot to slot.

The system comprises circuitry that enables improvement of the determined noise estimate of the DPCH 102 by augmenting a calculated noise estimate of at least one of: received dedicated pilot bits and received common pilot bits (CPICH). The SNR of the DPCH 102 for a plurality of multipaths may be calculated by averaging a calculated SNR of each of the plurality of radio link sets. The system comprises circuitry that enables calculation of the SNR of the DPCH 102 for each of the plurality of radio link sets to determine a plurality of signal to noise ratios (SNRs). The system comprises circuitry that enables controlling of transmit circuitry based on the determined plurality of SNRs. The system comprises circuitry that enables the transmit circuitry if at least one of the plurality of SNRs is above a first channel threshold. The system comprises circuitry that disables the transmit circuitry if at least one of the plurality of SNRs is not above a first channel threshold.

Accordingly, the present invention may be realized in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software. The present invention may be realized in a centralized fashion in at least one computer system, or in a distributed fashion where different elements are spread across several interconnected computer systems. Any kind of computer system or other apparatus adapted for carrying out the methods described herein is suited. A typical combination of hardware and software may be a general-purpose computer system with a computer program that, when being loaded and executed, controls the computer system such that it carries out the methods described herein.

The present invention may also be embedded in a computer program product, which comprises all the features enabling the implementation of the methods described herein, and which when loaded in a computer system is able to carry out these methods. Computer program in the present context means any expression, in any language, code or notation, of a set of instructions intended to cause a system having an information processing capability to perform a particular function either directly or after either or both of the following: a) conversion to another language, code or notation; b) reproduction in a different material form.

While the present invention has been described with reference to certain embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and

equivalents may be substituted without departing from the scope of the present invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the present invention without departing from its scope. Therefore, it is intended that the present invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed, but that the present invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for signal processing, the method comprising: calculating a signal to noise ratio (SNR) of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) based on a plurality of transmit power control (TPC) bits received via said downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH), wherein a value of at least one of said plurality of TPC bits is not known when said at least one of said plurality of TPC bits is received; and summing portions of said plurality of TPC bits that are received via a plurality of multipaths over said DPCH to generate an in-phase (I) component and a quadrature (Q) component.
2. The method according to claim 1, comprising: summing said generated I component and said generated Q component to determine signal power of said DPCH; and squaring said summed generated I component and said generated Q component to determine said signal power of said DPCH.
3. The method according to claim 2, comprising calculating a norm of said squared summed I component and said generated Q component by dividing said squared said summed I component and said generated Q component by a number of said plurality of TPC bits per slot of said DPCH to determine said signal power of said DPCH.
4. The method according to claim 3, comprising averaging said norm of said I component and said generated Q component over a time window.
5. The method according to claim 1, comprising subtracting said generated I component and said generated Q component to determine noise power of said DPCH.
6. The method according to claim 5, comprising: squaring said subtracted I component and said generated Q component to determine said noise power of said DPCH; and summing said squared I component and said generated Q component over a plurality of TPC symbols to determine said noise power of said DPCH.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said plurality of TPC symbols is half of said plurality of TPC bits per slot of said DPCH.
8. The method according to claim 6, comprising: calculating a norm of said summed I component and said generated Q component by dividing said summed I component and said generated Q component by a number of said plurality of TPC bits per slot of said DPCH to determine said noise power of said DPCH; and averaging said norm of said summed I component and said generated Q component over a time window to determine a noise power estimate of said DPCH.
9. A system for signal processing, the system comprising: one or more circuits that is operable to calculate a signal to noise ratio (SNR) of a downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) based on a plurality of transmit power control (TPC) bits received via said DPCH, wherein a value of at least one of said plurality of TPC bits is not known when said at least one of said plurality of TPC bits is received; and

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said one or more circuits is operable to sum portions of said plurality of TPC bits that are received via a plurality of multipaths over said DPCH to generate an in-phase (I) component and a quadrature (Q) component.

10. The system according to claim 9, wherein:

said one or more circuits is operable to sum said generated I component and said generated Q component to determine signal power of said DPCH; and

said one or more circuits is operable to square said summed generated I component and said generated Q component to determine said signal power of said DPCH.

11. The system according to claim 10, wherein said one or more circuits is operable to calculate a norm of said squared summed I component and said generated Q component by dividing said squared said summed I component and said generated Q component by a number of said plurality of TPC bits per slot of said DPCH to determine said signal power of said DPCH.

12. The system according to claim 11, wherein said one or more circuits is operable to average said norm of said I component and said generated Q component over a time window.

13. The system according to claim 9, wherein:

said one or more circuits is operable to subtract said generated I component and said generated Q component to determine noise power of said DPCH; and

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said one or more circuits is operable to square said subtracted I component and said generated Q component to determine said noise power of said DPCH.

14. The system according to claim 13, wherein said one or more circuits is operable to sum said squared I component and said generated Q component over a plurality of TPC symbols to determine said noise power of said DPCH.

15. The system according to claim 14, wherein said plurality of TPC symbols is half of said plurality of TPC bits per slot of said DPCH.

16. The system according to claim 14, wherein:

said one or more circuits is operable to calculate a norm of said summed I component and said generated Q component by dividing said summed I component and said generated Q component by a number of said plurality of TPC bits per slot of said DPCH to determine said noise power of said DPCH; and

said one or more circuits is operable to average said norm of said summed I component and said generated Q component over a time window.

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